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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, August 8, 1774.

To the worthy Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON.

MY DEAR BRETHREN,

THE manly Firmness with which you sustain every Kind of ministerial Abuse, Injury and Oppression, and support the glorious Cause of Liberty, reflects the highest Honor upon the Town. The few, very few amongst you, who have adopted the Principles of Slavery, serve like the Shade in a Picture to exhibit your Virtues in a more striking Point of Light: Unhappy Men, I sincerely pity them, that they should have so little Sense of the Dignity of human Nature, so little Sense of their Duty to God, as to wish to reduce rational Beings formed after his divine Image to a State of brutish or worse than brutish Servitude; that they should be so dead to all the Feelings of Humanity, publick Spirit and universal Benevolence, as to prefer the sordid Pleasure of being upper Slaves to foreign Tyrants, and under them tyrannizing over their Country, to the God-like Satisfaction of having that Country. How wretchedly these Men mistake Happiness! All the Riches and Honor in the World cannot give any Pleasure in the least Degree equal to the sincere heart-felt Joy which the Patriot feels, in the Consciousness of having supported the Dignity, the Freedom & Happiness of his Country.

The Attempt made by these Men to annihilate your Committee of Correspondence, was very natural: The Robber does not wish to see our Property entirely secured. An Enemy about to invade a foreign Country, does not wish to see the Coasts well guarded and the Country universally alarmed. Upon the same Principles these Men wish the Dissolution of the Committee. They know that a Design was formed to rob the Americans of their Property; they hoped to share largely in the general Plunder; but they now see that by the Vigilance, Wisdom, and Fidelity of the several Committees of Correspondence, the People are universally apprized of their Danger, and will soon enter into such Measures for the common Security, as will infallibly blast all their unjust Expectations; and this is the true Source of all the Abuse thrown upon your Committee. But Oh, ye worthy few! Continue to treat all their Attempts with the Neglect which they deserve. Thus the generous Mastiff looks down with Pity and Contempt, upon the little noisy, impertinent Curs, which bark at him as he walks the Street. Your faithful Services have endeared you to the wise and good in every Colony. Continue your indefatigable Labours in the common Cause, and you will soon see the happy Success of them in the Salvation of your Country.

The Tools of Power and their Connections, I imagine, are daily perswading you, my Brethren, to submit to the Ministry. They *pretend* to pity your Distresses, and assure you that the only Way for you to get Relief is the making Compensation for the Tea, and submitting to the Revenue Acts. But did ever a Man preserve his Money, by delivering up his Purse to the Highwayman, who dared to demand it? Is it the Way to preserve Life to throw away our Arms and present our naked Bosoms to the Murderers Sword?

The Town of Boston has been resembled to Carthage, and threatned with the same Fate by a Member of Parliament.[1] The Execution of the Sentence is already begun: It may not be amiss then, to turn to the History of that People. —— There had been too long and very bloody Wars between Rome and that City: The Romans were victorious: But the Carthagenians, having in a few Years almost recovered their former State of Wealth and Power, the Romans looked upon them with a jealous Eye, and took every Opportunity (unless by an open War) to depress them. The Carthagenians dreading a War, and hoping by a proper Submission to conciliate the Roman Affection, sent Ambassadors to Rome with Orders to declare, that they entirely abandoned themselves and all they possessed to the Discretion of the Romans. The Senate of Rome in Return, granted them their Liberty; the Exercise of their own Laws, all their Territories and Possessions as private Persons or as a Republick, on Condition that in thirty Days they should send three Hundred Hostages to Lilybæum, and do what the Consuls should order them: This cruel Order was submitted to; the Hostages were immediately sent. They were the Flower and Hopes of the most noble Families of Carthage. Upon their Departure, nothing was heard but the most dismal Cries and Groans; the whole City was in Tears, and the Mothers of these devoted Youth tore their Hair and beat their Breasts in all the Agonies of Grief and Despair. They fastened their Arms round their lovely Offsprings, and could not be seperated from them but by Force. This cruel Sacrifice, I should think, would have melted the Romans into Compassion; but it had no such Effect. Ambition and Tyranny are incapable of any humane or tender Feeling. The Deputies therefore attended the Roman Camp, and told the Consuls that they were come in the Name of the Senate of Carthage, to receive their Orders, which they were ready to obey in all Things. The Consul praised their good Disposition and ready Obedience, and ordered them to deliver up all their Arms. This fatal Order was complied with, and an infinite Number of Weapons of all kinds, and a fine Fleet of Ships accordingly delivered up. Would any Thing less than the entire Destruction of Carthage have satisfied the Romans. They would now have been perfectly content. They had wholly disarmed the Carthagenians and got all the noble Youth Hostages, as a Security for their quiet Submission. But all this did not satisfy them. The Consuls sternly told them, that the Senate of Rome had determined to destroy Carthage; that they must quit their City and remove to some other Part of their Territory, four Leagues from the Sea. This they refused to do. The Romans therefore attacked their City; which notwithstanding its defenceless State bravely sustained a most terrible Siege three whole Years. Had the Carthagenians preserved their Youth, the Navy and their Arms; had they united the neighbouring Nations against the common Oppressor, and immediately prepared for their Defence, they might perhaps have defeated the Romans & preserved their City entirely; or at least for many Years longer: But they by *imprudent Submissions* put themselves wholly in the Power of the Enemy; and the Consequences were, the miserable Death of several Hundred Thousand People, and the utter Destruction of their City! Take warning my dear Countrymen by this terrible Example.

What would the Minister have, if not the good of the Nation? You have invariably promoted it from the first Foundation of the Colony. In War you have bravely defended yourselves, and the neighbouring Colonies; you have taken a glorious Part in several foreign Expeditions; you have even by your Conquests given Peace to Europe; besides these important Advantages the Nation has received Millions by the Profits of your Commerce; every Thing more than a bare Subsistence which you could gather from all Quarters of the Globe being by you remitted to Great-Britain for her Manufactures. What would he have more? He tells you plainly that your Liberty, your Lives and Property must be *laid at his Feet*.[4] But my Brethren, suffer every Thing, even the Horrors of civil War, sooner than make the vile Submission. Should you agree to pay for the Tea, something more would be demanded. Should that be complied with, something further would be still demanded. In short, nothing will satisfy him but destroying the Town or reducing it to a poor fishing Village. A Plan hath been formed and steadily pursued for changing the free Constitution of Britain into an absolute Monarchy. Luxury, Bribery and Corruption have given the Minister the absolute Command of England and Ireland. The only remaining Obstacle to his unlimited Power is the brave Resistance made by the Americans. *You* are amongst the first of those Sons of Freedom, who have bravely stemed the Torrent of Tyranny.[5] You have penetrated and exposed the mischievous Designs of the Ministry. You have pointed out proper Measures to defeat those execrable Designs, and entered into those Measures with Spirit.[6] This, and *not the Destruction of the Tea*, hath bro't down the Vengeance of the Ministry upon *you*. They have left you no Alternative; but to give up your Liberties and hold your Lives and Property as Slaves by their mere arbitrary Will and Pleasure, or nobly determine to maintain those just Rights and Privileges, which, by the Laws of God and your Country, you are entitled to. You will never hesitate one Moment. I am sure, my generous Countrymen, *you* were born and nurtured in the Arms of Freedom. *You* were never yet conquered by any Power on Earth. *You* have vast and sure Resources. The Colonies now heartily united consider your Cause as their own. They will soon enter into spirited and effectual Measures for your Relief.[6] A great Part of the People of England and Ireland will support you; and the Distress in which the Nation will soon be involved by the ill Conduct of the Minister, will soon compel him to change his Measures or sink under the Resentment of an injured People. Spurn therefore from your Presence and Councils forever, those who dare to propose the giving up our Liberties. Continue bravely to bear up under your present Distress. Persevere in the glorious Cause in which we are engaged. It is the Cause of our King, our Country, and of God himself. He conducted your Fathers to America, planted and preserved them in the Wilderness, that they might worship him in a Manner acceptable to him. You have always maintained the publick (and I hope private) Worship of God. You and almost all America, have lately addressed him in a most solemn Manner. He hath often delivered us when all human Help failed. Witness the Destruction of that French Fleet at Chebucto. He is the same gracious and all powerful Being. Let us my Brethren put our Trust in him; for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting Strength. Let the Priests, the Ministers of the Lord weep between the Porch and the Altar; and let them (and all of us most devoutly) say, *Spare thy People, O Lord, and give not thine Heritage to Reproach*; and we may rely upon it that He will in due Time deliver us from all our Enemies, and continue us a great, a free and a happy People. *I am,*

My dear Brethren,
Your affectionate Countryman,
HAMPDEN.

Rhode-Island, 21st July 1774.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
(Price 2d.)
And sold by EDES *and* GILL, *in Queen-Street.*

CONSIDERATIONS
ON THE
MEASURES CARRYING ON
WITH RESPECT TO THE
BRITISH COLONIES
IN
NORTH-AMERICA.

There is neither King or Sovereign Lord on Earth, who has beyond his own Domain power to lay one Farthing on his Subjects without the grant and consent of those, who pay it; unless he does it by tyranny and violence.

Phillippe de Commines, Ch. 12d.

THIS is a most masterly performance, written since the framing the several Acts against BOSTON and AMERICA, and the best calculated to convince the Ministry, the people of England, and all the world, of the absurdity and wickedness of the late acts, and ruinous consequences, to England at least, that would certainly attend their being carried into execution.

Our last accounts, say, this pamphlet has had a wonderful effect in removing the prejudices and convincing the people of England.

Daniel Bell,

At his Store near the East End of Faneuil-Hall,
Has to sell,
A small Quantity of good Sugar, in
Hogsheads or barrels, very cheap for Cash.

(1) Van see speech pa. 496
(2) vid. Index under Troops, & men war.
(3) See Pitts speech, pa. 403 Vol. 1.
(4) See Northr speech, pa. 393 Vol. 2.
(5) See Index under Town of Boston
(6) See in Index under Congress Continental.

[1] See Port Act, pa. 499. [4] See Protests, pa. 523. [5] See their names pa. 1087. [6] See Grievances, pa. 971.
See Index under Committees, &c. See destruction of Tea, pa. 415. &c. on Tea Act, pa. 735. Mod. all. pa. 9. Vol. 2.

At a general Meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Fairfax, on Monday the 18th Day of July 1774, at the Court-House in the Town of Alexandria, GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Esq. Chairman, and* ROBERT HARRISON, *Gentleman, Clerk of the said Meeting.*

RESOLVED, That this colony and dominion of Virginia, can not be considered as a conquered country; and if it was, that the present inhabitants are the descendants not of the conquered, but of the conquerors; That the same was not settled at the national expence of England, but at the private expence of adventurers, our ancestors, by solemn compact with, and under the auspices and protection of the British crown, upon which we are in every respect as dependant, as the the people of Great-Britain, and in the same manner subject to all his Majesty's just, legal, and constitutional prerogatives.—That our ancestors when they left their native land, and settled in America, brought with them, even if the same had not been confirmed by Charters, the civil constitution and form of government of the country they came from; and were by the laws of nature and nations entitled to all its privileges, immunities, and advantages; which have descended to us their posterity, and ought of right, to be as fully enjoyed, as if we had still continued within the realm of England.

2. *Resolved*, That the most important and valuable part of the British constitution, upon which its very existence depends, is the fundamental principle of the people's being governed by no laws, to which they have not given their consent, by representatives freely chosen by themselves; who are affected by the laws they enact, equally with their constituents, to whom they are accountable, and whose burthens they share, in which consists the safety and happiness of the community: For if this part of the constitution was taken away, or materially altered, the government must degenerate either into an absolute and despotic monarchy, or a tyrannical aristocracy, and the freedom of the people be annihilated.

3. *Resolved* therefore, as the inhabitants of the American colonies are not, and from their situation, can not be represented in the British parliament, that the legislative power here, can of right be exercised only by our own provincial assemblies or parliaments, subject to the assent or negative of the British crown, to be declared within some proper limited time. But as it was the't just and reasonable that the people of Great Britain shou'd reap advantages from the colonies adequate to the protection they afforded them, the British parliament have claimed and exercised the power of regulating our trade and commerce, so as to restrain our importing from foreign countries, such articles as they could furnish us with, of their own growth or manufacture, or exporting to foreign countries such articles and portions of our produce, as Great-Britain stood in need of, for her own consumption or manufacture, such a power directed with wisdom and moderation, seems necessary for the general good of that great body politick, of which we are a part; altho', in some degree repugnant to the principles of the constitution. Under this idea our ancestors submitted to it; the experience of more than a century, during the government of his Majesty's royal predecessors, hath proved its utility, and the reciprocal benefits flowing from it, produced mutual, uninterrupted harmony and good-will between the inhabitants of Great-Britain and her colonies; who during that long period, always considered themselves as one and the same people: and tho' such a power is capable of abuse, and in some instances hath been stretched beyond the original design and institution, yet to avoid strife and contention with our fellow subjects, and strongly impressed with the experience of mutual benefits, we always chearfully acquiesced in it, while the entire regulation of our internal policy, and giving and granting our own money, were preserved to our own provincial legislatures.

4. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of these colonies, on all emergencies, to contribute, in proportion to their abilities, situation and circumstances, to the necessary charge of supporting and defending the British empire, of which they are a part. That while we are treated upon an equal footing, with our fellow subjects, the motives of self-interest and preservation will be a sufficient obligation; as was evident thro' the course of the last war; and that no argument can be fairly applied to the British parliament's taxing us, upon a presumption that we should refuse a just, and reasonable contribution, but will equally operate, in justification, of the executive power's taxing the people of England, upon a supposition of their representatives refusing to grant the necessary supplies.

5. *Resolved*, That the claim lately assumed and exercised by the British parliament, of making such laws as they think fit, to govern the people of these colonies, & to extort from us our money without our consent, is not only diametrically contrary to the first principles of the constitution, and the original compacts by which we are dependant upon the British crown and government; but is totally incompatible with the privileges of a free people, and the natural rights of mankind; will render our own legislatures merely nominal and nugatory, and is calculated to reduce us from a state of freedom and happiness, to slavery and misery.

6. *Resolved*, That taxation and representation are in their nature inseperable; that the right of withholding, or giving and granting their own money, is the only effectual security to a free people, against the encroachments of despotism and tyranny; and that when ever they yield the one, they must quickly fall a prey to the other.

7. *Resolved*, That the powers over the people of America now claimed by the British house of commons, in whose election we have no share; on whose determinations we can have no influence; whose information must be always defective, and often false; who in many instances may have a separate, & in some an opposite interest to ours, and who are removed from those impressions of tenderness and compassion, arising from personal intercourse and connections, which soften the rigour of the most despotic governments, must, if continued, establish the most grievous and intolerable species of tyranny and oppression, that ever was inflicted upon mankind.

8. *Resolved*, That it is our greatest wish and inclination, as well as interest, forever to continue our connection with, and dependance upon the British government; but tho' we are its subjects, we will use every means, which Heaven hath given us, to prevent our becoming its slaves.

9. *Resolved*, That there is a premeditated design and system, formed and pursued by the British ministry, to introduce an arbitrary government into his Majesty's American dominions; to which end they are artfully prejudicing our Sovereign, and inflaming the minds of our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain; by propagating the most malevolent falsehoods; particularly, that there is an intention in the American colonies, to set up for independent states; endeavouring at the same time, by various acts of violence and oppression, by sudden and repeated dissolutions of our assemblies, whenever they presume to examine the illegality of ministerial mandates, or deliberate on the violated Rights of their constituents; and by breaking in upon the American Charters, to reduce us to a state of Desperation, and dissolve the original Compacts, by which our Ancestors bound themselves, and their posterity, to remain dependant upon the British crown. Which measures, unless effectually counteracted, will end in the ruin both of Great-Britain and her Colonies.

10. *Resolved*, That the several Acts of Parliament for raising a Revenue upon the people of America without their consent; the creating new and dangerous Jurisdictions here; the taking away our trials by jury; the ordering persons upon criminal accusations, to be tried in another country, than that in which the fact is charged to have been committed; the Act inflicting ministerial vengeance upon the town of Boston, and the two bills lately brought into Parliament, for abrogating the Charter of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and for the protection and encouragement of murderers in the said province, are part of the above-mentioned iniquitous system.

That the inhabitants of the town of Boston are now suffering in the common cause of all British America, and are justly entitled to its support and assistance; and that therefore a subscription ought immediately to be opened, and proper persons appointed, in every county in this Colony, to purchase provisions, and convey them to some gentlemen of character in Boston, to be distributed among the poorer sort of people there.

11. *Resolved*, That we will cordially join with our friends and brethren of this and the other Colonies, in such measures as shall be judged most effectual for procuring redress of our grievances, and that upon obtaining such redress, if the destruction of the Tea at Boston, be regarded as an invasion of private property, we shall be willing to contribute, towards paying the East India Company the value: But as we consider the said company as the tools and instruments of oppression, in the hands of government, and the cause of our present distress, it is the opinion of this meeting, that the people of these colonies should forbear all further dealings with them, by refusing to purchase any of their merchandize, until that peace, safety and good-order, which they have disturbed, be perfectly restored. And that all Tea now in this colony, or which shall be imported into it, shipped before the 1st of September next, should be deposited in some store-house, to be appointed by the respective Committees of each county, untill a sufficient sum of money be raised by subscription, to reimburse the owners the value, and then to be publickly burnt and destroyed; and if the same shall not be paid for & destroyed, as aforesaid, that it remain in the custody of the said Committee, at the risque of the owners, untill the act of parliament imposing a duty upon it, for raising a revenue in America, be repealed; and immediately afterwards, be delivered unto the several proprietors thereof, their agents or attornies.

12. *Resolved*, That nothing will so much contribute to defeat the pernicious designs of the common enemies of Great-Britain and her Colonies, as a firm union of the latter; who ought to regard every act of violence and oppression, inflicted upon any one of them, as aimed at all; and to effect this desirable purpose, that a Congress should be appointed, to consist of Deputies from all the Colonies, to concert a general and uniform plan for the defence and preservation of our common Rights, and continuing the connection and dependance of the said Colonies upon Great-Britain, under a just, lenient, permanent, and constitutional form of government.

13. *Resolved*, That our most sincere & cordial thanks be given to the patrons and friends of Liberty in Great-Britain, for their spirited and patriotic conduct, in support of our constitutional Rights and Privileges, and their generous efforts, to prevent the present distress and calamity of America.

14. *Resolved*, That every little jarring interest and dispute which has ever happened between these Colonies, should be buried in everlasting oblivion; that all manner of luxury and extravagance ought immediately to be laid aside, as totally inconsistent with the threatning and gloomy prospect before us; that it is the indispensable duty of all the gentlemen and men of fortune to set examples of temperance, fortitude, frugality and industry; and give every encouragement in their power, particularly by subscriptions and premiums, to the improvements of arts and manufactures; and we recommend it to such of the inhabitants who have large flocks of sheep, to sell to their neighbours at a moderate price, as the most certain means of speedily increasing our breed of sheep, and quantity of wool.

15. *Resolved*, That until American grievances be redressed, by restoration of our just rights and privileges, no goods or merchandize whatsoever ought to be imported into this colony, which shall be shipped from G. Britain after the first Day of September next, except linnens not exceeding fifteen pence per yard, cheap woolen cloth not exceeding two shillings per yard, nails, wire, and wire cards, needles & pins, paper, salt-petre, and medicines; which may be imported justill the first day of September 1776; and if any goods or merchandize, other than those here excepted, should be shipped from Great-Britain after the time aforesaid, to this colony, that the same immediately upon their arrival, should either be sent back again, by the owners, their agents or attornies, or stored and deposited in some warehouse, to be appointed by the Committees for each respective county, and there kept, at the risque and charge of the owners, to be delivered to them, when a free importation of goods hither shall again take place. And that the merchants and venders of goods and merchandize within this colony, ought not to take advantage of our present distress, but continue to sell the goods and merchandize which they now have, or which may be shipped to them before the 1st day of September next, at the same rate and prices they have been accustomed to do, within one year last past; and if any person shall sell such goods, on any other terms than above expressed, that no inhabitant of this Colony should at any time, forever thereafter, deal with him, his agent, factor or store-keepers, for any commodity whatsoever.

16. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the merchants and venders of goods & merchandize within this Colony, should take an oath not to sell or dispose of any goods or merchandize whatsoever, which may be shipped from Great-Britain after the 1st day of September next, as aforesaid, except the articles before excepted, and that they will, upon receipt of such prohibitted goods, either send the same back again by the first opportunity, or deliver them to the Committees in the respective counties, to be deposited in some warehouse, at the risque and charge of the owners, until they, their agents or factors, shall be permitted to take them away by the said Committees: That the names of those who shall refuse to take such oath, be advertised by the respective Committees in the Counties wherein they reside; and to the end that the inhabitants of this Colony may know what merchants and venders of goods and merchandize shall have taken such oath, that the respective Committees should grant a certificate thereof to every such person who shall take the same.

17. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that during our present difficulties and distress, no slaves ought to be imported into any of the British colonies on this continent; and we take this opportunity of declaring our most earnest wishes, to see an entire stop forever put to such a wicked, cruel, and unnatural trade.

18. *Resolved*, That no kind of lumber should be exported from this colony to the West-Indies, until America be restored to her constitutional rights and liberties, if the other colonies will accede to the like resolution; and that it be recommended to the general Congress, to appoint as early a day as possible for stopping such exports.

19. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, if American grievances be not redressed, before the first day of November, one thousand seven hundred & seventy five, that all exports of produce, from the several colonies to great Britain should cease; and to carry the said resolution more effectually into execution, that we will not plant or cultivate any Tobacco, after the crop now growing; provided the same measure shall be adopted by the other colonies on this continent; as will those who have heretofore made Tobacco, as those who have not. And it is our opinion also, if the congress of deputies from the several colonies shall adopt the measure of non exportation to Great Britain, as the people will be thereby disabled from paying their debts, that no judgments should be rendered by the courts in the said colonies for any debt, after information of the said measures being determined upon.

20. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting that a solemn covenant and association should be entered into, by the inhabitants of all the colonies upon oath, that they will not, after the times which shall be respectively agreed on, at the general congress, export any manner of lumber to the West-Indies nor any of their produce to Great Britain, or sell or dispose of the same, to any person who shall not have entered into the said covenant and association; and also that they will not import or receive, any goods or merchandize, which shall be shipped from Great Britain after the first day of September next, other than the before enumerated articles; nor buy or purchase any goods, except as before excepted, of any person whatsoever, who shall not have taken the oath herein before recommended to be taken by the merchants and venders of goods; nor buy or purchase any slaves hereafter imported into any part of this continent, until a free exportation and importation be again resolved on by the majority of the representatives or deputies, of the colonies; and that the respective committees of the counties in each colony, so soon as the covenant and association shall become general, publish by advertisements in their several counties, a list of the names of those, if any such there be, who will not accede thereto; that such traitors to their country may be publickly known and detested.

21. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that this and the other associating colonies should break off all trade, intercourse and dealings with that colony, province or town, which shall decline or refuse to agree to the plan, which shall be adopted by the general congress.

22. *Resolved*, That should the town of Boston be forced to submit, to the late cruel and oppressive measures of government, that we shall not hold the same to be binding upon us, but will notwithstanding religiously maintain, and inviolably adhere to such measures, as shall be concerted by the general congress, for the preservation of our lives, liberties and fortunes.

23. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the deputies of the general congress, to draw up and transmit an humble and dutiful petition and remonstrance to his Majesty, asserting with decent firmness, our just and constitutional rights and privileges; lamenting the fatal necessity of being compelled to enter into such measures as are disgusting to his Majesty and his parliament, or injurious to our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain; declaring in the strongest terms, our duty and affection to his Majesty's person, family and government, and our desire forever to continue our dependance upon Great-Britain; and most humbly conjuring and beseeching his Majesty not to reduce his faithful subjects of America to a state of desperation, and to reflect, that from our Sovereign, THERE CAN BE BUT ONE APPEAL. And it is the opinion of this meeting, that after such Petition and Remonstrance shall have been presented to his Majesty, the same should be printed in the public Papers in all the principal towns in Great Britain.

See Index, under donations. Vol. 1. pa. 415, &c. (4) See Index, under Congress Continental.

& vii. Tax on Tea, see pa. 735, Vol. 1— on Molasses, see pa. 9, Vol. 2. || See declaratory Act, pa. 524. † See List of Grievances, pa. 971 — By Tea Act, & by distressing Courts, See Index under that head. (1) Vid. act of Par. against Burning Rhode Island, pa. 176 (2) See Port Act, pa. 499. (3) See pa. 509 § 32. & See Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2.

24. *Resolved*, That George Washington, Esq; and Charles Broadwater, Gent. lately elected our Representatives to serve in the Assembly, attend the General Convention at Williamsburg on the 1st Day of August next, and present these Resolves as the sense of the people of this county, upon the measures proper to be taken, in the present alarming & dangerous situation of America.

25. *Resolved*, That George Washington, Esq; John Watt, George Mason, William Ramsay, William Rumney, George Gilpen, Robert Hanson Harrison, John Carlyle, Robert Adams, John Dalton, Philip Alexander, James Kirk, William Brown, Charles Broadwater, William Payne, Martin Cockburn, Lee Massey, William Hartshorn, Thomas Triplett, Charles Alexander, Thos. Pollard, Townshend Dodge, junr. Edward Payne, Henry Gunnell and Thomas Lewis, be a Committee for this County; that they or a majority of them, on any emergency have power to call a general meeting, and to concert and adopt such measures as may be thought most necessary.

26. *Resolved*, That a Copy of these Proceedings be transmitted to the Printers at Williamsburg to be published.

A true Copy,
ROB. HARRISON, Clerk.

vid. page 567

By Captain Candal, arrived at Philadelphia from Cadiz, and Captain Rolland, arrived at Salem from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON.

Westminster, May 20. This day his Majesty came to the the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers: The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give his Royal assent to

An Act for better regulating the government of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England. And,

An Act for the impartial administration of justice in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New-England.

May 23. Many reports having been propagated with respect to the hostile intentions of the young King of France, we can with pleasure assure the public, that all the letters from Paris, hitherto received, declare he has given the strongest assurances to all the foreign Ministers who have condoled him upon the death of his grand-father, of persevering in the pacific system which prevails in Europe, and repeatedly expressed his wishes to accommodate matters between the Court of Petersburgh and the Porte.

Several families in Leeds, Yorkshire (among which are butchers, joiners, &c.) are disposing of their effects in order to try their fortunes in the western world. There is scarce a week but some are setting off from that part of Yorkshire for the Plantations, finding it next to impossible, in the present lamentable state of trade, and the dearness of provisions, to provide in any sort for themselves and families. Some that have lately gone, and are now going, are persons of considerable property.

May 28. On Thursday came on, according to order, in the upper assembly, the third reading of the bill for providing quarters for the officers and troops in North-America. The bill was accordingly read a third time by the clerk; and upon the question being put, whether the bill should pass, Lord Chatham got up and spoke for upwards of an hour in a very nervous and very sensible manner. During the course of his speech, his Lordship highly condemned the refractory behaviour of the Americans, but at the same time disapproved of the measures taken by Administration, looking upon them as harsh, oppressive, and tyrannical. When he had concluded, Lord Suffolk spoke for a short time, and was answered by Lord Temple who closed the debate. The question was put, that this bill do now pass, and the House divided, contents 57, not contents 16.

The SENTIMENTS *of Messieurs* BARRE *and* FULLER, *on the* Last *of the* American Bills.

Colonel BARRE. I think it criminal to sit still upon the final decision of this question, as I cannot in any shape approve of this measure. I think the persons you employ to execute your laws, might have been protected in the execution of their duty, in a less exceptionable manner than the Bill proposes. Your army, in that country, has the casting voice; and it is dangerous to put any more power into their hands. Consider how long they will be content with 4d. per day; I am afraid not long. You have had one meeting already, you may soon have another; the people of America, will receive these regulations as edicts from an ARBITRARY GOVERNMENT. The heaviest offence they have been guilty of is, that they have resisted that law which bears such an arbitrary cast. & I want to know if we, in this country, had not resisted such arbitrary laws in certain ancient times, whether we should have existed as a House of Commons here this day? I object much against the doctrine which I have heard laid down, that the particular exigency of the case countenanced the measure. I do not apprehend the Americans will abandon their priciples; for if they submit they are SLAVES: I therefore execrate the present measure in manner proposed.

Mr. FULLER. I will now take my leave of the whole plan and will give you my free opinion of it. You will commence your RUIN from this day, if you don't repeal that Tax which created all this disturbance; you will have no degree of confidence with the Americans; people won't trust you when your credit is gone: You may, I say, date your ruin from this day; and, I am sorry to say, that not only this House has fallen into that error, but that the people of this country approve of the measure. I find the people wish for the measures proposed in this Bill, as much as the majority here; it is not all owing to the JUNTO of a Ministry that these measures are taken, it is the people at large, whom I am sorry to say, are misled; they are in an error, but a short time will prove the evil tendency of this Bill. I think this Bill before us bears the least injury of any of the three; but if there ever was a nation running headlong to its ruin, it is this.

BOSTON, August 8.

The Assembly of Pennsylvania have chosen the Hon. Joseph Galloway, *Speaker*, Samuel Rhoades, Thomas Mifflin, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, George Ross, and Edward Biddle, Esqrs; to attend the General Congress at Philadelphia the first of September next. (3)

Another Supply of Three Hundred and Fifty Barrels of Rice, was ready to be shipped the 11th ult. at Charles-Town, South-Carolina, for the Use of the Suffygars in this Town, and may be soon expected. (4)

Friday last arrived here the Scarborough Man of War Capt. ——— in 8 Weeks from London.—The Contents of the Budget bro't by him has not yet transpired.

The Cerberus Frigate lay ready, and was to sail for this Port also, as soon as she had received her Dispatches.

We hear that Thomas Oliver, Esq; of Cambridge, is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of this Province. *vid Pa. 543.*

Saturday last arrived here the Transports from New-York with a Detachment of the Royal Artillery, and a Quantity of Ordnance, Stores, &c. together with the Royal Regiment of Welsh Fuziliers.

The same Day arrived here from Halifax, three Transports, with the 59th Regiment. (5)

DIED] Last Evening, Mr. Joseph Jackson, his Funeral is to be on Wednesday next at five o'Clock, from his House in Back-Street, at which Time his Friends and Acquaintance are requested to give their Attendance.

There are at this time, in the town of Boston, the IVth. Vth. Xth. XVIIth. XXIId. XXXVIIIth. XLIIId. XLVIIth. LIId. LIXth. and LXVth. Regiments of foot; two Regiments of Marines, and two companies of his Majesty's Royal Artillery, with Cannon, Shells, &c. &c. &c. and another Regiment of foot, viz. the LXIVth. at *his Majesty's* Castle William: In the whole *Fourteen Regiments*, exclusive of the Artillery; add to these almost the whole of the Tories in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay. ——— "*My house shall be called a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves.*" ——To complete all, the town is surrounded by ships of War. (6)

1 viz the 19th January 1775, the date of the Massachusets Spy, this being taken out off it

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At the most Public Place of Sale,
To close an Invoice sent in for Sale,
Consisting of,

WOOLENS, Linnens, Checks, Callicoes, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Wool Cards, &c. &c. &c. Likewise sundry Articles of Houshold, as Desks, Tables, Feather Beds, Curtains, &c. an 8-Day Clock, Watches, &c. &c.—

The Chaises, House Furniture, &c.

advertis'd for Sale by JACOB WENDELL, in the last Page of this Paper, will be PUNCTUALLY Sold by PUBLICK AUCTION, on THURSDAY the 18th Day of this Instant August, at Three o'Clock, P. M.

N. B. The above Articles may be seen at the House of the late Mr. *Richard Surcomb*, Baker, the Day before the Sale. MOSES DESHON, Auctioneer.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. *John Cushing*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Plymouth, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of *Thomas Clapp*, late of Scituate, Esq; deceased, represented Insolvent, and six Months being allowed to receive said Claims. We do hereby Notify said Creditors, that we will attend upon said Business at the Dwelling-House of Mrs. *Esther Clapp*, in said Scituate, from Three to Seven of the Clock in the Afternoon, on the third Wednesdays of the six succeeding Months.

Scituate, July 29, 1774. *David Little*, Junr. *Increase Clapp.*

To be Sold for want of Employ only,

A likely Negro Boy, about 16 Years of Age.—He is strong, healthy, good-temper'd, sober and honest;—and, with a good Master would make a very faithful Servant. Inquire at Edes & Gill.

TO BE LETT, very CHEAP,

A good Shop towards the South-End: Enquire of George Trott.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very handsome Phaeton, with Harness compleat, and a Driver's Seat to be used occasionally;

A Pair of young Bay Horses broke to the Carriage; And,

A fine riding Horse about 15 Hands high, half Blood, and about 6 Years old. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

CORNISH's *New England* Cod-Fish HOOKS, &c.

Abraham Cornish

Fish-Hook Maker from Exeter *in* ENGLAND,

ACQUAINTS his Friends and the Public, That he has removed from his Manufactory at the North End of BOSTON, to the Upper Part of CHARLESTOWN, where he continues to make all Sorts of FISH HOOKS, warranted of the best Quality;—being made of the best Wire only, better shap'd to take Fish, and each Hook prov'd before put up, (which is not done in England.) From several Years Experience, they have been found much superior to any imported, and are universally approv'd; for which Reasons, he flatters himself, that all concerned in the Fishery, will favour him with their Custom, as they will thereby promote their own private Interest, and render this Country an essential Service, by establishing a Manufacture necessary to its Prosperity ——For the better accommodating those who may purchase his Hooks, they are Sold by Messrs. LEE & JONES, near the Swing-Bridge in Boston, who will always keep by them a sufficient Quantity to supply the American Fishery.—Said LEE & JONES, have for Sale, a few Hogsheads of Jamaica and Barbados Rum, genuine Kippen's and Rapee Snuff, a Variety of Looking Glasses, a Quantity of Lynn Shoes, a few Cases of blue and white China Cups and Saucers, Corks, Gold and Silver Laces, a Variety of Stone, Glass and Cream-coloured Ware, Silver and Pinchbec Watches, a Variety of Silks, Laces and Muslins, Tambour Muslin Aprons and Ruffles; and a general Assortment of Piece Goods.

ALSO, Nails of all Sorts to be delivered at Marblehead.

To the Worshipful *Jeremiah Powell*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*.

We the Subscribers Proprietors of a Tract of Land about twenty Miles square, lying and bordering upon *Pistataqua* River, in the County of *York*, late in the Province of *Main*, which descended to us from *Francis Small*, late of *Truro*, in the County of *Barnstable*, in the said Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* deceas'd, who purchased the same from one Capt. *Sandy*, an Indian Sagamore, being desirous of embodying ourselves as a Propriety & acting as such agreeable to the Law in such Case made and provided. Do hereby humbly request that your Worship would order a Meeting of said Proprietors to be held at the House of Mr. *Moses Sbattuck* of *Falmouth*, in the County of *Cumberland*, Innholder, on the eighteenth Day of *September* next, at two of the Clock in the [illegible] to act on the following Articles, viz. 1st. To choose a Moderator. 2dly. To choose a Proprietor's Clerk. 3dly. To choose a Committee to transact such prudential Affairs of said Proprietors as they may commit. 4thly. To vote what Money may be thought necessary for defraying the Charges which may arise in promoting the Interest of said Propriety. 5thly. To agree on some Method for assessing and collecting the Monies, then to act any future Time voted by the said Proprietors. 6thly. To choose an Agent or Agents, to prosecute Persons, who have, or may enter or trespass upon the said Land. And 7thly. To agree on some Method for calling Meetings in future.

Falmouth, July 6, 1774.

Elisha Small
Samuel Freeman
Joshua Eldridge
Thomas Simonton
Jacob Waterhouse
Mather Simonton
Palatiah Fernald.

Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

L. S.

To Mr. SAMUEL FREEMAN of *Falmouth*, in the County of *Cumberland*, in said Province, one of the Proprietors, and Subscribers to the foregoing Petition, *Greeting*,

In pursuance of the aforegoing Application and Request, you are hereby required to give Notice (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) to the said Proprietors, that a Meeting of said Proprietors is to be holden at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes mentioned in the aforewritten Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this 26th Day of July, in the Fourteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1774.

JEREMIAH POWELL, a Justice of the Peace through the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*.

July 19, 1774.

By Virtue of the aforewritten Warrant to me directed, I do hereby notify and warn the aforesaid Proprietors to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes expressed in the aforegoing Application.

SAMUEL FREEMAN.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last,
Two Whites. No Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eighteen.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the present Week.*

Monday, 12 min. aft. 12
Tuesday, 0 min. aft. 1
Wednesday, 36 m. aft. 1
Thursday, 19 min. aft. 2
Friday, 0 min. after. 3
Saturday, 42 min. aft. 3
Lord's-Day, 27 m. af. 4
D's first Qr. 12 D. 7 Afts.

Joy Colton at ye Marginal Notes for this page, on the next page 547. 546

10 Regiments, besides loose companies in Town, Nov. 14th 1774. But by Divers papers of 17th & 21st they say there is at the above date 11 Regiments in Town, Boston also 2 regiments Marines who are quartered in Town, Decem. 26 1774. in the whole at this date the 19 Jan. 1775 there 13 Regiments in Town, vid the middle Column

1 one Regiment went to Salem — there is now 13 Regiments in Town, 4 encamped on the Common, 1 on Fort Hill, & 1 more from Salem encamped on the Neck vid. Pa. 571, & 2 more from New York vid Pa. 570. So that there is now 21 Regiments in Town, besides loose Company's, & 2 more Regiments from Quebec, See Note at the bottom of the page.

☞ Some of the Notes at Bottom for Page 546 547

(3) See in Index, under Congress Continental.

(4) See Index under donations.

(5) See Index under Men of War.

(6) See Page 535

(6) See pa. 546

(8) See Port Act, pa. 499

(7) See Mass. Act, Chap. 2. pa. 10.

(9) Vid. Act regulating Charter pa. 532. & for impar. adminis. of Justice, pa. 509.

(10) See pa. 543.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

AN Address has lately been ordered to be transmitted to the late Governor Hutchinson, in the Name of the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Plimouth.

Certain it is, that the three Gentlemen who, at present, constitute the Court of Common Pleas within that County, gave their voice for it, and consequently it may with Propriety be stiled—An Address from the Court of Common Pleas.

Whether it may with equal Propriety be stiled an Address from the Court of General Sessions, we may be better able to judge, after mentioning some facts relative thereto.

A Motion was made in the Court of Sessions, for the Appointment of a Committee, to prepare an Address to Mr. Hutchinson. As a Motion for an Address from any of our Courts of Justice to a Governor, on his Removal from the Chair, was novel and unprecedented, it were to be wished the Gentleman who moved it had given some previous Notice of his Intention. This however was not done. The Motion was opposed by some Gentlemen then present, and would have been by others who would have tho't themselves in duty bound to have been present, if they had been advised of it—others were in doubt as to the propriety of it, it being unprecedented, and Mr. Hutchinson might, probably, be then arrived in Great-Britain.—A Majority however were in favor of the Motion, and a Committee was appointed for that purpose; but before they reported, so many of the Justices had withdrawn, (the Business of the Court being almost finished,) that there were only twelve present to consider it, of which number, six, besides the three Gentlemen of the Court of Common Pleas, were for accepting it.

Thus an Address, which when it appears here, will, I believe, be thought very *adulatory*, an Address, expressive of an entire Approbation of that Gentleman's publick Conduct, has been transmitted across the Atlantic, in the Name of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Plimouth, altho' not one third Part of the Gentlemen who constitute that Court, were present when it was considered. *See pa. 555.*

A Consignment of English GOODS,

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

An Assortment of Hatt-Trimmings,

Striped Damascus Bandanno and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, black Cravats, Knee-Garters, Coat-Bindings, Mohair and scarf Twist, death-head and metal Buttons, scarlet Gartering, Steel-bow'd Spectacles, Needles and Pease Pins, Scotch Thread, a very neat silver-plated Coffee-Pot, silk Ferrets, worsted and silk Breeches Patterns, silk and thread Hose, striped Swanskins, Men and Boys Felt Hats, &c. &c.

To be sold very low for Cash. Inquire of

William Palfrey.

TO BE SOLD,

A large & convenient Brick House,

fronting on the main Street in the Town of Providence, in the Colony of Rhode-Island; said House on the Front is three Stories high, has eight Rooms on each Floor, all finished, and in good Order; has, in the lower Story, four Shops for Sale of Goods; and has a good large Garden, and other Accommodations back of it; it might well accommodate several Families. The Owner would take the whole Pay for it in English or West-India Goods. For further Particulars, any Person inclining to purchase, may apply to JOHN FOSTER, Esq; in said Providence. (4w.)

WANTED,

A sober, honest Man, of good Character, that can take Care of Horses and drive a Carriage. He must be well recommended. Inquire of the Printers.

The Estate of Mr. *Benjamin Bagnall*, late of *Boston*, Watch-Maker, deceas'd, being rendered Insolvent, and 6 Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims, and prove their Debts, the Commissioners appointed by the Hon. *Foster Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge of Probate, for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine said Claims, give Notice that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in King-street, on the first Tuesday of *August*, and the five following Months from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boston, July 26th, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

Two Chaise, with Harness compleat, 3 good Horses, Saddles, &c. Also a Variety of House Furniture, consisting of Mehogany Leather Bottom Chairs, round-about ditto, one very neat Mehogany Hair Bottom Close-stool Chair, two easy ditto, a handsome Scrutoir, Mehogany Square Tables, Window Curtains, Bedding with Curtains, &c. Two Guns, and sundry other Articles. Enquire of JACOB WENDELL, near the King's Chapel, who has the Disposal of the same.

N. B. If the above Articles are not Sold by the 20th of August Instant, then to be Sold by publick Auction on said Day, at the House of Mr. Richard Surcomb, late of Boston, Baker, deceased, at New-Boston.

WILLIAMSBURG, [*Virginia*] July 7.

AT a respectable meeting of the FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN of the county of Richmond, after due notice to attend at the court house of the said county on Wednesday the 29th of June, 1774, in order to give their sentiments to their late representatives invited to meet in Williamsburg on the 1st day of August next, to deliberate on matters of the utmost importance to this country, they, after making choice of the Reverend ISAAC-WILLIAM GIBERNE as moderator, came to the following RESOLUTIONS.

I. That is the undoubted right of the people of British America to be taxed alone by their respective provincial assemblies, which right they claim from charter, natural justice, and constant usage, ever since their first settlement in America; and that an attempt to force one colony to pay a tax imposed by the British legislature where they had not, nor could have, any representative, is a violent attack on their constitutional rights. (a)

II. They do respect the Bostonians in their sister colony of Massachusetts Bay, for suffering in the common cause of British America, and that the hostile attack now made on them by the Parliament of Great Britain, in blocking up their harbour, and violently taking away the property of many individuals, by preventing them the use of their wharfs, quays, &c. is an avowed intention to reduce all America to a state of slavery. (a)

III. It is the opinion of this meeting, that nothing will be more conducive to prevent such oppression than immediately to stop all imports from Great-Britain, and at a short day, hereafter to be fixed, to stop all exports to Great Britain and the West Indies, until there is a total repeal of not only the act called the BOSTON PORT ACT, (b) but also of all the several acts of the British parliament laying taxes on the Americans for the purpose of raising a revenue, (c) and those other acts made against the rights of the people of Massachusetts Bay, on account of their virtuous opposition to the said revenue acts. (d)

IV. It is also the opinion of this meeting, that immediately on the non-exportation plan taking place the gentleman of the bar shall not bring any suit for the recovery of any debts, or prosecute further any suit already brought during the continuance of the former resolution, it being utterly inconsistent with such scheme for a man to be compelled to pay without the means wherewith he may pay.

V. This meeting do most heartily concur with their late representatives in their resolve for the total disuse of tea, (e) and do further resolve that they will not purchase any East-India commodity whatsoever, except salt-peter, until they have their grievances fully redressed.

VI. They do declare they are ready to submit to any resolutions that may be entered into either by the deputies of the several counties in this colony at Williamsburg, or by the congress of the several colonies on the continent, and intend these resolutions only as an instruction to their deputies, that they may know how to conduct themselves.

VII. It is resolved, that so soon as the non-exportation agreement begins, we will, every man of us, keep our produce, whether tobacco, corn, wheat, or any thing else, unsold, on our respective plantations, and not carry, or suffer them to be carried, to any public warehouse, or landing place, except of grain, where the same, so done be on oath, being first made that such grain is for the use of consumption of any other colony in North America, and not for exportation from the continent, whilst the said agreement subsists; and this is the more necessary, to prevent a few designing men from engrossing and buying up our tobacco, grain, &c. when they are low in value, in order to avail of the very high price that these articles must bear when the ports are open, and foreign markets empty.

VIII. This meeting do appoint ROBERT WORMELEY CARTER, and FRANCIS L. LEE, gentlemen, as their deputies for the purposes aforesaid; and they do request that they fail not to attend in Williamsburg on the said first day of August, and that they do not trust to their meeting in assembly on the 11th of the same month, as it is in the power of government either to prorogue the assembly to a future day, or dissolve the same, by which means the sense of the colony may not be known.

Ordered by the meeting that these resolves be forthwith transmitted to both the printing-offices in Williamsburg, to be inserted in each gazette. Vid. pa. 567.

TO BE SOLD or LET,

By Thomas Robinson,

A Brewery and two Malt Houses in NEWPORT, capable of manufacturing 6000 Bushels of Barley, with every Conveniency, as Cellars, &c. for carrying on the Business of Brewing; a great Plenty of the best of Barley is raised in this Colony, from whence the Brewery may be supply'd cheaper than in any Colony in America. An English Brewer who comes well recommended may also be hired to conduct the Brewing and Malting. Any Person that inclines to purchase, may by giving good Security have one or more Years to pay the Money: For further Information apply to PHILIP DUMARESQ in Boston, or THOMAS ROBINSON in Newport, Rhode Island.

TO BE SOLD,

The Lease of a Farm in Lancaster,

(lately belonging to Michael Trollett, *Esq; deceased) for the Term of ten Years and nine Months from the 10th of July instant, together with all the Crop upon the Ground, and Hay in the Barn, with or without the Stock, and Farming Utensils belonging thereto. The Farm consists of 58 Acres of Mowing, Pasturing and Tillage, and 8 Acres of Wood Land, with Liberty to cut what Wood may be necessary for Firing. The House has lately been thoroughly repair'd, paper'd and painted, it has two Rooms on a Floor of more than 20 Feet each, a very large Kitchen and Dairy Room, a large Barn, with good Stable and Coach House, and Conveniences for a large Stock of horn'd Cattle, a Corn House and two Poultry Houses, in a large Poultry Yard well fenc'd, a large Garden handsomely laid out and well fen'd with a Variety of the best Fruit Trees, and newly fenc'd: it is in every Part in thorough good Repair, and suitable for any Gentleman who may incline to retire to an agreeable Neighbourhood, and most pleasing Situation; it stands upon an Eminence and commands the Plow of an extensive Interval, terminated by a Hill of Woods. Any Person inclining to purchase the Premises, may apply to* RICHARD LECHMERE *of Boston, who has Power to dispose of the same.*

N. B. *There is also a large Shop belonging to it suitable for any Sort of Business.*

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Captain *Barnabas Binney*, deceased, late of Boston, are desired to bring in their Accounts immediately to his Son *Barnabas Binney*, sole Executor: And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment to the same as soon as possible.

LAST Tuesday Afternoon was stolen out of the House of the Subscriber, a Silver Watch, China crack'd across the same and inside the Case a Piece representing Curiosity, with a Stript Lutestring Ribbon for a String, a white Stone Seal on the same, an Anchor engraved thereon, Maker's Name Rob. London, No. 2971. Whoever shall apprehend the Thief or Thieves, and return the Watch to the Subscriber, shall have Three Dollars Reward.

Malden, July 22, 1774. ELISHA STORY.

FOR LONDON,

The Brigantine BETSEY, about 220 Tons burthen, JAMES WISHART Master,

WILL sail from Plymouth with all convenient speed, having the greatest Part of her Cargo on board already ingag'd:—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or at Mr. Solomon Davis's Store in Boston.

Who has for Sale

Lisbon Port and Teneriffe WINE.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

WHEREAS on or about the 14th Instant, some evil-minded Person or Persons entered the North Entry in this Town, and took the Bullards from the Mast—Whoever will discover the Thief or Thieves that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive the above Reward. NAT. BARBER, Capt.

Boston, July 21, 1774.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS last Wednesday Night the Accomptant-House of the Subscriber was broke open, and many Things stole, viz. a blue Surtout Coat with Blue Lapels, a Thicklet ditto without Lining, 1 small Looking-Glass, one Beaver Hat, 3 or 4 Pair Sheets, 2 Dollars and about 20s. O. T. in Coppers, and sundry other Things. Whoever will give Information, so that the Person who stole them may be brought to Justice, shall have the Five Dollars Reward. JOHN NEWELL.

Boston, July 23, 1774.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from his Master MARK HUNKING of Barrington, in New Hampshire, a Negro Servant named CÆSAR:—Had on when he went away, a Stripe homespun Jappel'd Waistcoat, a Tow Shirt, black Breeches, grey Jacket, a pair of Breeches and Jacket of black and Hemlock dye, striped Tow Trowsers, and white Yarn Stockings. He is a strait Limb'd Fellow about 5 Feet nine Inches high, very white Teeth, a pleasing Countenance; was bro't up to Farming Work: Whoever shall take up said Runaway, and secure him that his Master may have him again, shall have Four Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by MARK HUNKING.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others are forbid carrying him off, as they would avoid the penalty of the Law.

Barrington, July 22, 1774.

Boston: Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street,* 1774.

‖ Vid. List of Grievances, pa. 971. ¶ See pa. 509—532. ¢ See Billeting Act, pa. 549. — See Index's under Troops & Vid. Tea Act, pa. 735. Vol. 1 (1) See Tea destroyed, pa. 115, & (2) on Port Act—& for regulating the Charter—and impartial administr. of Justice.